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SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
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May, 1988

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO CLIMB

SEASONAL GROWTH PUSHES JOB COUNT HIGHER

Nonfarm wage and salary employment in South Carolina grew 10,600 in May to a record level of 1,450,700. Seasonal growth in both the private and public sectors continued to push the job count upward. This was the third consecutive month in which total employment set an all-time high, and the fourth consecutive month of growth above the 10,000 level. Six of seven major industries registered gains, with four groups riding the economic wave to record highs. Overall, the nonagricultural job count was 50,400 higher than the year-ago figure.

PRIVATE SECTOR AT ALL-TIME HIGH

Employers in the private sector added 10,000 jobs to payroll listings during the month, with services (+3,600) and trade (+3,500) accounting for much of the growth. The economic surge the last three months has proven to be a boon for the private sector, which has advanced 39,000. Services, at 258,200, was one of the industry groups experiencing record growth. Registering large gains were business services, hotels and other lodging places, and amusement and recreation services. Losses

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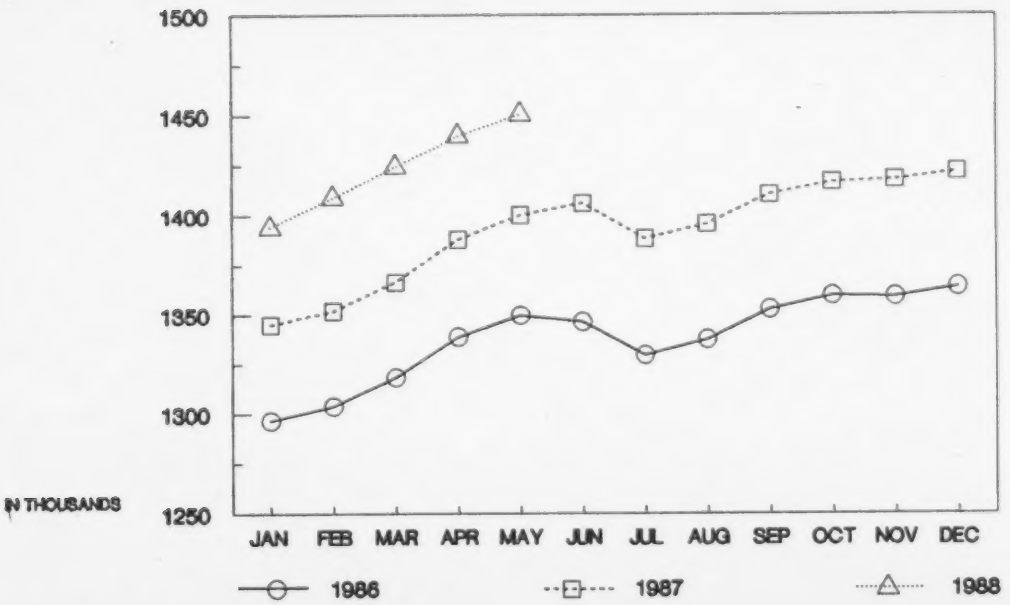
were found in educational services and personal services. May's employment rise in trade left that group at 330,700, another all-time high. Of trade's 3,500 job additions, 3,200 were recorded in the retail division. Leading this advance were eating and drinking places, automotive dealers and service stations, and general merchandise stores. Wholesale trade added 300 positions to the job count. Services and trade, however, were not the only divisions experiencing healthy growth. Construction increased 2,200 to 90,600 during the month. This level will go in the record books, breaking the previous record of 89,700 set in June, 1986. General building contractors and special trade contractors accounted for practically all of the upturn. Finance, insurance, and real estate jumped 500, with the majority located in real estate, while transportation and public utilities gained 300 positions. Electric, gas, and sanitary services contributed 200 employees to the payrolls. The only major industry to report a decline in employment was manufacturing, which fell 100 to 377,800. Despite this drop, manufacturing stood 6,200 higher than the year-ago figure. Durable goods lost 100 employees, with electrical and electronic equipment (-200) experiencing the greatest downturn. The soft-good sector held steady from one month earlier as widespread growth was just enough to offset apparel and other textile products, which dropped 400 jobs. One bright spot within nondurables was the performance of textile mill products, which added 100 workers to the ranks. This was the first increase in textiles since November, 1987.

PUBLIC SECTOR REPORTS MODERATE INCREASE

The public sector increased 600 in May to 265,100, an all-time high. Much of the increase occurred in the local division (+700), where other local government rose 400, and education added 300. State government was up 100, with an upturn in other state government (+200) more than offsetting a decline in educational institutions (-100). The federal workforce, at 38,100, was 200 lower than the previous month.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVEL
MONTH BY MONTH, JANUARY,1986-MAY,1988



FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO CLIMB

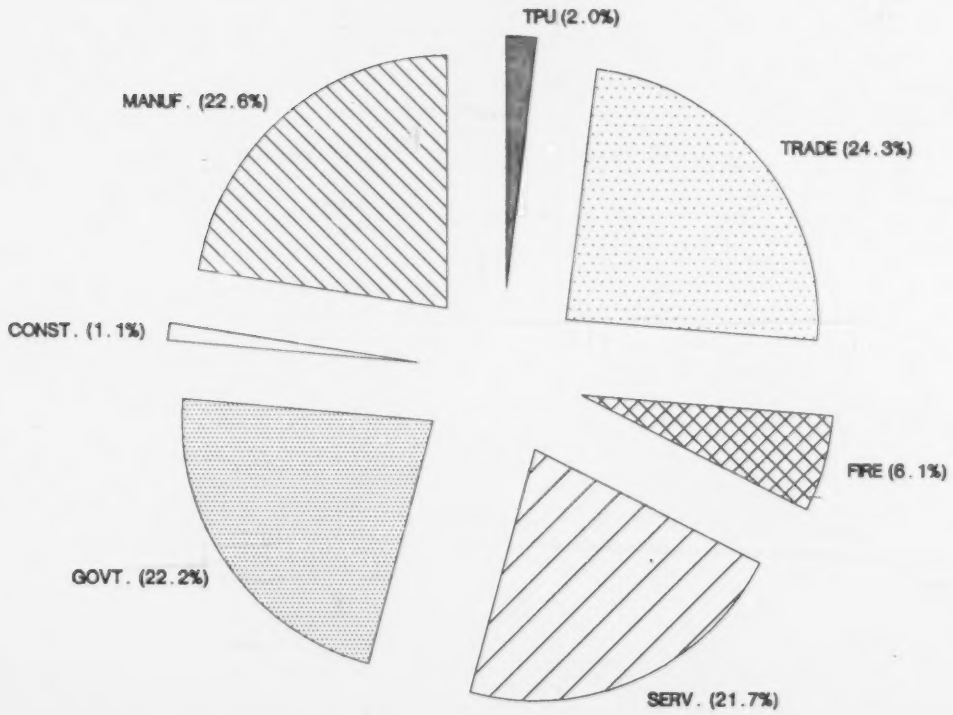
Nonfarm female employment in South Carolina, up 3,300, rose to a record high of 674,300 in May. Private employers, adding 3,000 females to the workforce, accounted for 91% of the growth. The public sector recorded a slight gain of 300 female workers.

In the private sector, trade (+1,700) and services (+1,600) were responsible for the seasonal expansion in female employment. Within trade, the retail division added 1,500 jobs and wholesale trade was up 200. The growth registered in services was attributed to the tourism upturn in hotels and other lodging places. Positive movement was also recorded in construction (+200); finance, insurance, and real estate (+200); and transportation and public utilities (+100). Manufacturing (-800) was the only major division experiencing a reduction in female workers. Nondurable goods (-600) accounted for 75% of the decline and durable goods dropped 200 positions.

Female employment in the public sector, up 300, responded to increases in local government (+200) and state government (+100). Federal government employment declined 100. Overall, total nonfarm female employment was up 22,600 from the year-ago level of 671,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY, MAY, 1988

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION



UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS SLIGHT RISE IN MAY

South Carolina's unemployment rate edged up from a 15-year low of 4.5% in April to 4.6% in May. This rate represented 77,000 jobless individuals, a rise of 2,100 from the April level. The increase in unemployment was attributed mainly to the annual influx of jobseeking students and graduates into the labor market. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 5.6% in May.

TABLE 1
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
May, 1988

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,673,400	1,648,600	1,642,100	1,660,500	1,643,600	1,629,200
Total Employment	1,596,400	1,573,700	1,550,100	1,581,100	1,566,500	1,534,800
Total Unemployment	77,000	74,900	92,000	79,400	77,100	94,400
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.5	5.6	4.8	4.7	5.8

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	228,990	225,090	223,070	239,050	235,230	228,280
Total Employment	219,830	216,330	213,050	231,130	227,420	219,580
Total Unemployment	9,160	8,760	10,020	7,920	7,810	8,700
Unemployment Rate	4.0	3.9	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.8

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	328,040	323,560	325,280
Total Employment	316,740	312,540	310,090
Total Unemployment	11,290	11,020	15,200
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.4	4.7

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	120,775	120,264	119,695	120,978	121,323	119,907
Total Employment	114,222	113,905	112,377	114,195	114,713	112,334
Total Unemployment	6,553	6,359	7,318	6,783	6,610	7,573
Unemployment Rate	5.4	5.3	6.1	5.6	5.4	6.3

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Employment in the Charleston area rose 1,500 to 193,400 during May. This figure represented an increase of 4,600 above the year-ago level of 188,800. The private sector, propelled by tourism and seasonal influences, was the major contributor to the month's overall rise. The largest employment gain occurred in services (+400), which helped boost the private sector job count to 140,500. Trade employers added 300 workers to the payrolls, with the increase centered entirely in the retail division. Transportation and public utilities; and finance, insurance, and real estate picked up 200 positions each. As warmer weather continued to prevail, construction rose 100. Manufacturing, at 20,200, remained unchanged over the month. Total government, at 52,900, witnessed an upturn of 300 employees. Within the public sector, state government increased 200, while local government climbed 100. Federal government held steady from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Columbia's nonfarm employment recorded a rise of 1,800 to 236,000 in May. The majority of the increase occurred in the private sector, which rose 1,500 to 171,300. Employers in the trade (+500) industry contributed the largest advance. The retail division was responsible for 80% of this growth, while a 100 addition was recorded in the wholesale division. As a result of warmer weather, construction picked up 300 positions. Seasonality played a major role in the upturn of 300 workers in the service industry. Manufacturing added 200 jobs to its ranks, with all of the pickup in the durable-good sector. Also, transportation and public utilities climbed 200. Finance, insurance, and real estate held steady at 19,000 over the month. Total government, at 64,700, experienced an employment gain of 300. Local government was the sole contributor to this rise. Federal and state government remained unchanged at 8,400 and 36,100, respectively, from one month earlier.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

During May, total nonfarm employment in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose a moderate 800 to a record level of 316,000. Private employers added 1,200 jobs, while the public sector lost 400 positions. Construction and manufacturing, experiencing increases in new orders, gained 500 jobs each during the month. Within manufacturing, durable goods increased 300 and nondurable goods gained 200 workers. Positive movement in trade was attributed to the retail division, with an addition of 200 positions. Wholesale trade, at 16,200, remained unchanged for the month. Transportation and public utilities; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services were constant over the month. In the public sector, total government declined 400 to 39,600. The loss was recorded entirely in state government. Contributing to the decline was the on-set of the completion of spring terms at colleges and universities. Federal and local government recorded no changes from the previous month.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate advanced 0.2 percentage point to 5.6% in May . . . for the first increase in six months. However, nonfarm listings continued to rise, adding 209,000 workers to the job count. This was the 23rd consecutive gain in payrolls, and provided further evidence that the economy continues to grow moderately. Another bit of good news concerned April's figures. Originally reported as a 174,000 increase, it was revised upward to 249,000. May's count was dominated by the service-producing sector, which accounted for 201,000 additions. Services led the way, rising 79,000. Other areas displaying strength during the month included retail trade (+45,000) and wholesale trade (+24,000). Finance, insurance, and real estate (-10,000) was down slightly from one month earlier. Goods-producing industries, strong in recent months, slowed somewhat in May, increasing a mere 8,000. Manufacturing added 16,000 jobs, with growth evident throughout durable goods. Construction (-6,000) fell for the first time since January. The index of diffusion, which measures the percent of industries in which employment increased, stood at 56.2. April's index was 62.7, while March registered 62.2.

The average workweek fell to 34.7 in May . . . a drop of 0.2 hour, while factory employees averaged 41.1 hours, 0.1 less than April. Overtime hours held steady at 4.0 during the month. Hourly pay rates increased in virtually every industry, as nonfarm personnel earned $0.06 more than April's figure of $9.22. Finance, insurance, and real estate (+$0.12) recorded the largest increase, with services and manufacturing adding $0.05 and $0.03 an hour, respectively to paychecks. Average weekly earnings rose $0.24 to $322.02, while factory employees earned $415.74 for a week's work, up $1.23.

Retail sales rose a minor 0.1% in May . . . as consumer spending began to weaken. This increase was, however, better than the 0.4% decline in April. That drop was attributed to the timing of Easter this year. The automobile industry is to be blamed for much of this lackluster growth. Excluding car sales, which do swing widely as dealers offer and withdraw incentives, retail sales advanced 0.5%. Sales by grocery stores, gas stations, drug stores, and apparel stores were up over the month, while restaurants and general merchandise stores reported less activity. Overall, sales of nondurable goods rose 0.5%, while durables fell 0.6%.

UNITED STATES ECONOMY (Continued)

The Consumer Price Index increased a modest 0.3% in May . . . This rise, which amounts to an annual rate of 4.2%, underscores the view of many economists that inflation is not as near as many people believe. Higher prices for gasoline and medical costs were behind much of the increase. Two bright spots during the month concerned apparel prices and food costs. Women's apparel, up more than 7.0% in March and April, actually fell 0.4%, while food prices, up 0.7% in April, reported an advance of only 0.4%. However, the severe dry weather that much of the nation has been experiencing could begin showing up in the price of food as early as July.

Production at the nation's factories, mines, and utilities was up 0.4% in May . . . for the eighth consecutive monthly increase. More good news concerned the operating level, which at 82.9%, represented the highest level since March, 1980, when an 83.7% figure was recorded. Strength in automobiles and business equipment pushed output at factories up 0.4%. Overall, durable goods rose 0.9%, while nondurables slipped 0.1%. Utilities advanced 0.7%, while output at the nation's mines plunged 0.8%. This overall rise in industrial output, coupled with May's increase in retail sales, shows that economic growth is being led more by exports and less by consumer demand, a shift needed to shrink the trade deficit.

Personal income rose 0.3% during the month . . . Personal consumption expenditures, which include virtually everything except interest on debt, increased a moderate 0.5%. Disposable income--that income left after paying taxes--shot up 1.5%. This jump followed a 1.0% decline in April that was largely attributable to the April 15 tax bite. Consumer spending will likely weaken this summer as wages lag behind inflation.

S.C. AGRICULTURAL NEWS

During May, weather conditions across the state varied with some areas receiving scattered showers and other areas receiving no rain at all; meanwhile the Piedmont region received considerable hail damage accompanied with thunderstorms. Hail damage was light to heavy, causing damage to peaches, tobacco, cotton, and other field and vegetable crops. However, many areas reported crops looked good due to warmer overnight temperatures and adequate rainfall.

Corn was developing rapidly in areas receiving adequate rain, while some corn suffered light damage from heavy rains and hail. Overall, the condition for corn was rated good. Tobacco condition was rated fair to good statewide, although some fields were prematurely flowering due to cool nights. Hail damage to the peach crop was severe in the upper state, wiping out close to 1,000 acres. Despite considerable hail damage, peaches were rated as good statewide. Watermelons and cantaloups were rated in good condition. In general, nearly all vegetables were growing rapidly due to recent warm temperatures.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROP STATISTICS
Week Ended May 29, 1988

CROP	PHASE	PERCENT
Soybeans	Planted	39
Watermelons	Planted	90
Spring Cukes	Planted	90
Cantaloups	Planted	86
Snap Beans	Planted	82
Cotton	Planted	98
Peanuts	Planted	94
Sorghum	Planted	42
Sweet Potatoes	Planted	41

PRODUCTION PAYROLL CONTINUES UPWARD PACE IN MAY

The production payroll for South Carolina's manufacturing workers climbed $0.01 to $8.28 during May. This figure was $0.22 higher than the year-ago level of $8.06. The soft-good sector advanced $0.02 to $8.20, while the hard-good sector remained unchanged at $8.45. Within nondurables, payroll gains were seen in paper and allied products (+$0.06), chemicals and allied products (+$0.06), food and kindred products (+$0.04), and printing and publishing (+$0.02). The only major industry group to record a decline was textile mill products (-$0.01). Apparel and other textile products held steady over the month. Within durables, the largest payroll increase was observed in fabricated metal products (+$0.08). Also showing positive movement were lumber and wood products (+$0.03), and electrical and electronic equipment (+$0.01). The industry groups displaying negative movement were instruments and related products (-$0.09); stone, clay, and glass products (-$0.02); machinery, except electrical (-$0.02); and furniture and fixtures (-$0.01).

Nationally, the production payroll for manufacturing workers rose $0.03 to $10.14. Nondurables climbed $0.03, while durables advanced $0.02.

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
Base Year 1982-1984 = 100.0
May, 1988

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.28	$ 8.27	$ 8.06	$ 9.11	$ 9.07	$ 9.03
Average Weekly Earnings	$341.14	$342.38	$335.30	$372.60	$370.96	$376.55
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$290.33	$292.38	$296.46	$317.11	$316.79	$332.94

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.30	$ 8.30	$ 7.86	$ 8.25	$ 8.21	$ 7.97
Average Weekly Earnings	$342.79	$343.62	$319.90	$341.55	$339.89	$330.76
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$291.74	$293.44	$282.85	$290.68	$290.26	$292.45

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.14	$ 10.11	$ 9.87
Average Weekly Earnings	$415.74	$414.51	$403.68
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$353.82	$353.98	$356.92

OVERTIME HOURS CONTINUE TO DECLINE IN MAY

South Carolina's manufacturing production workers experienced a 0.2 hour decline in overtime hours during May. Durable goods saw a 0.2 drop in premium hours because of less business. Nondurable goods were down 0.1 hour for the month. Compared to a year ago, manufacturing production overtime hours decreased 0.2 hour.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

May, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.9	4.1	4.1
Durable Goods	4.4	4.6	4.3
Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.8	4.0

WEEKLY HOURS CONTINUE TO DECLINE IN MAY

The workweek for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers dropped 0.2 hour to 41.2 in May. Durable goods lost 0.4 hour to 42.2, while nondurable goods remained unchanged at 40.7. Within durables, notable declines were seen in stone, clay, and glass products (-0.9); instruments and related products (-0.7); electrical and electronic epuipment (-0.6); and machinery, except electrical (-0.4). Lumber and wood products, and fabricated metal products suffered minute losses of 0.1 hour each. The only major industry group to report a rise was furniture and fixtures (+0.6). Within the nondurable-good sector, hourly downturns were recorded in textile mill products (-0.2), and printing and publishing (-0.2). However, hourly rises were witnessed in paper and allied products (+0.5), food and kindred products (+0.2), apparel and other textile products (+0.2), and chemicals and allied products (+0.2). A shorter scheduled workweek was the overall contributor to the loss in weekly hours.

Throughout the nation, average weekly hours held steady at 41.0, accompanied by a 0.1 hour gain in overtime hours.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DOWN IN MAY

South Carolina's manufacturing production-worker productivity index dropped 0.7 point for the second consecutive month, to 110.0 in May. Production employment (-600) and average weekly hours (-0.2) were again responsible for the decline. Durable goods (-1.3) recorded the sharpest decrease in output per hour because of a 0.4 decline in average weekly hours. Nondurable goods fell 0.4 point for the month. May's productivity index was 0.4 point greater than the year-ago level of 109.6.

TABLE 4
PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1967 = 100.0
May, 1988

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	110.0	110.7	109.6
Durable-Good Productivity Index	153.2	154.5	149.8
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.8	96.2	96.1
Textile Productivity Index	68.4	68.8	70.7
Apparel Productivity Index	99.7	100.5	99.7

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0
May, 1988

				Unadjusted percent change to May, 1988 from-	
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Apr. 1988	May 1987
All items	117.5	117.1	113.1	+0.3	+3.9

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired		Annual Income Desired	Relocate		Location of Applicant*
					Full Time	Part Time		Yes	No	
Professor	99	Chemist	46	19	X		$25,000		X	Clinton
Production Planning	99	Manager, Inventory Control	99	12	X		$22,000	X		Columbia
Electronic Technician	42	Drafter, Electric	42	14	X		$20,800	X		Florence
Quality Assurance Engineer	84	Administrative Assistant	01	15	X		$25,300	X		Georgetown
Manager, Trainee	07	Human Resource Advisor	24	16	X		$17,500	X		Greenville
Art Director	20	Asst. Creative	12	16	X		$18,000	X		Greenwood
Manager, Sales	30	Sales Clerk	24	12	X		$ 9,360		X	Hampton
Front End Loader	99	Truck Driver	48	10	X		$10,000		X	Kingstree
Purchasing Agent	11	None	N/A	14	X		$15,600		X	Lancaster
Q. C. Supervisor	99	Consultant	99	16	X		$35,000	X		Liberty
Teacher, Early Childhood	48	None	N/A	17	X		$19,000		X	Marion
Supt., Construction	99	None	N/A	14	X		$30,000	X		Rock Hill
Doffer	36	None	N/A	08	X		$13,000		X	Spartanburg

*There are currently more than 93,250 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1988	Net Change From: May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1450.7	1440.1	1400.3	+ 10.6	+ 50.4
Total Private	1185.6	1175.6	1137.3	+ 10.0	+ 48.3
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.6	88.4	86.8	+ 2.2	+ 3.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	14.0	13.8	13.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Highway and Street Construction	4.9	4.8	4.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	9.1	9.0	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Special Trade Contractors	43.6	42.6	42.8	+ 1.0	+ 0.8
Electrical Work	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	377.8	377.9	371.6	- 0.1	+ 6.2
Durable Goods	128.0	128.1	124.2	- 0.1	+ 3.8
Nondurable Goods	249.8	249.8	247.4	0.0	+ 2.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.4	60.1	57.8	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Trucking and Warehousing	18.5	18.6	17.3	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Water Transportation	3.5	3.4	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Communication	12.7	12.6	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	8.2	8.1	8.2	+ 0.1	0.0
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.4	15.2	15.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Electric Services	9.5	9.4	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Combination Utility Services	4.0	3.9	3.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	330.7	327.2	309.9	+ 3.5	+ 20.8
Wholesale Trade	58.1	57.8	56.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.9	32.8	31.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.4	13.3	13.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	25.2	25.0	24.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products	8.1	7.9	8.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	4.0	4.0	3.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1988	Net Change From: May 1987
Retail Trade	272.6	269.4	253.6	+ 3.2	+ 19.0
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.1	12.0	11.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	6.1	6.1	6.3	0.0	- 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	32.6	32.1	31.1	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Department Stores	19.3	19.2	19.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Food Stores	45.2	44.9	44.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Grocery Stores	41.9	41.7	41.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	66.3	65.8	64.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Banking	14.4	14.3	14.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	14.2	14.1	14.2	+ 0.1	0.0
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	- 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.2	8.1	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.6	14.8	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	8.2	8.2	7.8	0.0	+ 0.4
Services	258.2	254.6	245.2	+ 3.6	+ 13.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	25.4	24.3	24.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.2
Health Services	50.2	49.9	48.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Hospitals	16.7	16.6	16.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	21.9	22.6	21.9	- 0.7	0.0
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	12.0	13.1	12.7	- 1.1	- 0.7
Total Government	265.1	264.5	263.0	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Total Federal Government	38.1	38.3	38.4	- 0.2	- 0.3
Total State Government	89.2	89.1	83.4	+ 0.1	+ 5.8
State Education	38.2	38.3	33.7	- 0.1	+ 4.5
Other State Government	51.0	50.8	49.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	137.8	137.1	141.2	+ 0.7	- 3.4
Local Education	78.9	78.6	84.0	+ 0.3	- 5.1
Other Local Government	58.9	58.5	57.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1988	Net Change From: May 1987
Manufacturing	377.8	377.9	371.6	- 0.1	+ 6.2
Durable Goods	128.0	128.1	124.2	- 0.1	+ 3.8
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	14.9	15.7	- 0.1	- 0.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.5	4.6	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.5
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.9	3.9	4.2	0.0	- 0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Household Furniture	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.3	11.1	10.9	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.5	3.3	3.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.1	3.1	2.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.9	15.9	15.1	0.0	+ 0.8
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.3	32.2	30.3	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Construction and Related Machinery	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Metalworking Machinery	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.0	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
General Industrial Machinery	7.1	7.0	6.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.4	21.4	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.5	2.5	2.2	0.0	+ 0.3
Household Appliances	2.3	2.4	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.7	8.8	8.0	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.4	3.3	3.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Transportation Equipment	9.0	9.0	8.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Instruments and Related Products	5.5	5.6	5.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.1	3.2	3.1	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.8	3.8	3.4	0.0	+ 0.4
Nondurable Goods	249.8	249.8	247.4	0.0	+ 2.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.5	15.3	15.7	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Beverages	2.3	2.2	2.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2

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TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1988	Net Change From: May 1987
Textile Mill Products	106.5	106.4	106.8	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.7	27.7	27.3	0.0	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.5	30.5	30.0	0.0	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	9.4	9.4	9.7	0.0	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	15.0	15.6	- 0.2	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	6.1	6.3	7.0	- 0.2	- 0.9
Floor Covering Mills	4.1	4.0	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	10.0	9.9	10.4	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	9.0	9.0	9.4	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.7	6.6	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.8	45.2	44.5	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.6	9.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.4	14.6	15.1	- 0.2	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Shirts	5.0	5.1	5.4	- 0.1	- 0.4
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.2	6.4	5.8	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.1	9.1	9.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.0	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.3	3.4	+ 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.8	10.9	10.7	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Newspapers	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.9	5.0	5.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.6	31.7	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.2	14.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	22.5	22.5	21.1	0.0	+ 1.4
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	10.8	10.8	9.9	0.0	+ 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1988	Net Change From: May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1434.7	1432.1	1384.7	+ 2.6	+ 50.0
Total Private	1176.7	1175.0	1128.9	+ 1.7	+ 47.8
Construction	89.7	89.1	85.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.8
Manufacturing	378.3	379.1	372.1	- 0.8	+ 6.2
Durable Goods	127.8	128.1	124.0	- 0.3	+ 3.8
Lumber and Wood Products	14.8	15.0	15.7	- 0.2	- 0.9
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.2	11.1	10.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	15.8	15.9	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Machinery, Except Electrical	32.0	32.0	30.0	0.0	+ 2.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.0	6.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.4	22.6	21.6	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Nondurable Goods	250.5	251.0	248.1	- 0.5	+ 2.4
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.6	15.8	0.0	- 0.2
Textile Mill Products	106.6	106.6	106.9	0.0	- 0.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.7	27.6	27.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	30.7	30.7	30.2	0.0	+ 0.5
Knitting Mills	9.3	9.4	9.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.8	15.0	15.6	- 0.2	- 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	9.8	10.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	44.9	45.3	44.6	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.5	9.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.3	14.4	15.0	- 0.1	- 0.7
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	9.3	9.4	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	16.1	16.0	15.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	10.8	11.0	10.7	- 0.2	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.7	32.5	31.7	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	14.3	14.2	14.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From: Apr. 1988	Net Change From: May 1987
Transportation and Public Utilities	60.3	60.4	57.7	- 0.1	+ 2.6
Trucking and Warehousing	18.5	18.7	17.3	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Communication	12.7	12.6	12.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	15.4	15.3	15.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	327.5	327.6	306.9	- 0.1	+20.6
Wholesale Trade	58.1	57.9	56.3	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Retail Trade	269.4	269.7	250.6	- 0.3	+18.8
General Merchandise Stores	32.9	33.1	31.3	- 0.2	+ 1.6
Food Stores	44.8	45.0	44.0	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	65.9	65.7	64.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.9
Insurance Carriers	15.6	15.6	14.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Services	253.4	251.5	240.7	+ 1.9	+12.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	23.5	23.3	22.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
Educational Services	21.3	21.5	21.3	- 0.2	0.0
Total Government	258.0	257.1	255.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.2
Total Federal Government	38.0	38.1	38.3	- 0.1	- 0.3
Total State Government	88.4	87.2	82.6	+ 1.2	+ 5.8
Total Local Government	131.6	131.8	134.9	- 0.2	- 3.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	316.1	315.3	309.7	236.0	234.2	226.1
Construction	22.4	21.9	21.3	14.4	14.1	13.8
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.0	2.0	1.8	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	11.1	10.9	10.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	101.6	101.1	100.1	30.1	29.9	28.9
Durable Goods	31.6	31.3	30.6	15.0	14.8	14.7
Lumber and Furniture	2.1	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4
Primary and Fabricated Metals	6.4	6.4	6.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.9	2.8	2.8
Machinery, Except Eletrical	12.0	11.9	11.8	3.3	3.2	3.2
Metalworking Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	4.9	4.8	4.7	-	-	-
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Nondurable Goods	70.0	69.8	69.5	15.1	15.1	14.2
Food and Kindred Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	33.3	33.2	32.7	2.0	2.0	1.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.5	9.4	9.2	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.9	9.9	9.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.0	2.0	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.6	3.6	3.6	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	9.1	9.2	9.5	2.3	2.3	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	4.7	4.8	5.1	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.7	4.7	4.5	1.7	1.7	1.5
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	3.3	3.3	3.2	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.4	7.3	7.6	3.0	3.0	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	3.7	3.7	4.0	-	-	-
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.3	9.2	9.1	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.7	11.7	11.2	10.6	10.4	10.2
Trucking and Warehousing	4.9	4.9	4.8	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.5	3.4	3.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	72.9	72.7	70.9	52.1	51.6	49.6
Wholesale Trade	16.2	16.2	15.8	13.3	13.2	12.6
Retail Trade	56.7	56.5	55.1	38.8	38.4	37.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.1	6.6	5.2	5.0	5.1
Food Stores	-	-	-	5.2	5.2	5.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	12.0	12.0	11.7	19.0	19.0	17.9
Banking	-	-	-	5.4	5.4	5.1
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	6.1	6.1	5.7
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.7
Services	55.6	55.6	52.2	44.7	44.4	43.0
Business Services	-	-	-	11.5	11.4	11.2
Health Services	-	-	-	8.5	8.3	7.9
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	2.8
Total Government	39.6	40.0	42.0	64.7	64.4	62.3
Total Federal Government	2.0	2.0	2.0	8.4	8.4	8.1
Total State Government	13.4	13.8	12.5	36.1	36.1	35.0
Total Local Government	24.2	24.2	27.5	20.2	19.9	19.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	CHARLESTON May 1988	CHARLESTON Apr. 1988	CHARLESTON May 1987	ROCK HILL May 1988	ROCK HILL Apr. 1988	ROCK HILL May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	193.4	191.9	188.8	46.7	46.7	45.9
Construction	13.6	13.5	13.7	2.8	2.7	2.4
Manufacturing	20.2	20.2	19.5	13.5	13.4	13.0
Durable Goods	11.6	11.6	11.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
Lumber and Wood Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.5	2.4	2.3	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.6	8.2	11.1	11.0	10.7
Food and Kindred Products	.5	.5	.4	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.6	4.6	4.7
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.3	1.3	1.2	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	10.1	9.9	10.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	47.3	47.0	46.9	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.1	8.0	-	-	-
Retail Trade	39.2	38.9	38.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	8.8	8.6	8.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Services	40.4	40.0	39.7	9.6	9.8	9.9
Total Government	52.9	52.6	50.4	6.6	6.6	6.5
Total Federal Government	19.9	19.9	18.9	-	-	-
Total State Government	14.5	14.3	13.7	-	-	-
Total Local Government	18.5	18.4	17.8	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON May 1988	ANDERSON Apr. 1988	ANDERSON May 1987	FLORENCE May 1988	FLORENCE Apr. 1988	FLORENCE May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	51.5	51.3	50.4	50.5	50.2	49.7
Construction	2.1	2.0	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.1
Manufacturing	19.5	19.5	19.3	13.0	12.9	13.1
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.4
Nondurable Goods	14.5	14.5	14.4	8.5	8.5	8.7
Textile Mill Products	8.6	8.6	8.4	2.9	2.9	2.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.7	11.6	11.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.7
Services	7.1	7.1	6.9	8.5	8.5	8.3
Total Government	8.3	8.2	7.6	9.5	9.5	9.0

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
May, 1988

Industry	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	Net Change From Apr. 1988	Net Change From May 1987
Total Nonagricultural Employment	674.3	671.0	651.7	3.3	22.6
Total Private	524.8	521.8	501.9	3.0	22.9
Construction	7.4	7.2	7.1	0.2	0.3
Manufacturing	152.1	152.9	150.5	-0.8	1.6
Durable Goods	39.7	39.9	38.6	-0.2	1.1
Lumber and Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	9.3	9.2	8.8	0.1	0.5
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	12.2	12.5	11.9	-0.3	0.3
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.3	3.3	-0.2	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	112.4	113.0	111.9	-0.6	0.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	-0.2
Textile Mill Products	45.3	45.4	45.3	-0.1	0.0
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.6	11.6	11.4	0.0	0.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	13.1	13.1	12.9	0.0	0.2
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.7	6.9	-0.1	-0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	38.0	38.3	37.8	-0.3	0.2
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.6	8.7	8.5	-0.1	0.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	12.7	12.9	13.3	-0.2	-0.6
Paper and Allied Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.3	4.4	4.3	-0.1	0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	8.3	8.2	0.0	0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.7	7.8	7.3	-0.1	0.4
Transportation and Public Utilities	13.2	13.1	12.8	0.1	0.4
Communication	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	164.0	162.3	151.6	1.7	12.4
Wholesale Trade	14.7	14.5	14.0	0.2	0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	8.2	8.1	7.8	0.1	0.4
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.4	6.2	0.1	0.3
Retail Trade	149.3	147.8	137.6	1.5	11.7
General Merchandise Stores	24.8	24.5	23.8	0.3	1.0
Food Stores	21.2	21.0	20.7	0.2	0.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	41.4	41.2	40.2	0.2	1.2
Banking	11.3	11.1	11.3	0.2	0.0
Insurance Carriers	8.5	8.5	8.0	0.0	0.5
Services	146.3	144.7	139.3	1.6	7.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	15.9	15.2	15.1	0.7	0.8
Health Services	41.8	41.4	40.3	0.4	1.5
Hospitals	13.9	13.8	13.7	0.1	0.2
Educational Services	13.3	13.6	13.3	-0.3	0.0
Total Government	149.5	149.2	149.8	0.3	-0.3
Total Federal Government	11.5	11.5	11.6	0.0	-0.1
Total State Government	48.7	48.6	45.8	0.1	2.9
State Education	17.6	17.6	15.5	0.0	2.1
Other State Government	31.1	31.0	30.3	0.1	0.8
Total Local Government	89.3	89.1	92.4	0.2	-3.1
Local Education	59.9	59.8	63.8	0.1	-3.9
Other Local Government	29.4	29.3	28.6	0.1	0.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
May, 1988

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
MANUFACTURING	293.9	294.5	290.0	341.14	342.38	335.30	41.2	41.4	41.6	8.28	8.27	8.06
DURABLE GOODS	98.4	98.3	95.8	356.59	359.97	348.53	42.2	42.6	42.4	8.45	8.45	8.22
Lumber and Wood Products	12.2	12.2	12.9	309.48	309.00	307.64	41.1	41.2	42.2	7.53	7.50	7.29
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.0	288.05	284.21	275.60	40.8	40.2	40.0	7.06	7.07	6.89
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.7	8.5	8.5	406.66	415.98	407.15	43.4	44.3	44.4	9.37	9.39	9.17
Fabricated Metal Products	12.1	12.0	11.5	341.88	339.46	328.02	40.7	40.8	40.1	8.40	8.32	8.18
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.2	23.0	21.7	381.06	385.44	368.36	43.5	43.9	43.8	8.76	8.78	8.41
Special Industry Machinery	4.8	4.7	4.4	380.56	386.21	357.85	44.2	44.7	43.8	8.61	8.64	8.17
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	16.9	17.0	16.3	329.80	334.11	315.53	41.8	42.4	41.3	7.89	7.88	7.64
Instruments and Related Products	4.4	4.7	4.7	337.02	346.46	341.46	42.5	43.2	42.0	7.93	8.02	8.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	195.5	196.2	194.2	333.74	332.93	327.98	40.7	40.7	41.1	8.20	8.18	7.98
Food and Kindred Products	10.4	10.4	10.5	303.81	300.70	280.84	40.4	40.2	39.5	7.52	7.48	7.11
Textile Mill Products	92.9	93.0	93.1	312.58	314.52	313.32	40.7	40.9	42.0	7.68	7.69	7.46
Weaving Mills, Cotton	25.2	25.2	24.8	316.61	320.54	319.60	40.8	41.2	42.5	7.76	7.78	7.52
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	27.5	27.4	27.0	325.62	327.24	326.65	40.5	40.6	41.4	8.04	8.06	7.89
Knitting Mills	8.4	8.4	8.7	273.53	276.31	278.66	39.3	39.7	40.8	6.96	6.96	6.83
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	11.9	12.2	12.6	326.88	329.33	316.84	41.8	41.9	41.8	7.82	7.86	7.58
Floor Covering Mills	3.3	3.2	3.3	306.06	315.42	306.47	39.8	40.7	40.7	7.69	7.75	7.53
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.4	8.4	8.8	283.85	280.95	291.02	40.9	40.6	43.5	6.94	6.92	6.69
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.3	37.8	37.2	204.40	203.31	198.22	37.3	37.1	37.4	5.48	5.48	5.30
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.8	8.9	8.6	191.86	195.24	193.92	36.2	36.7	38.4	5.30	5.32	5.05
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.9	12.1	12.5	181.06	177.74	175.68	36.8	36.2	36.0	4.92	4.91	4.88
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.2	559.46	550.59	530.20	45.3	44.8	44.0	12.35	12.29	12.05
Printing and Publishing	5.9	6.0	5.9	330.00	331.01	333.45	37.5	37.7	39.0	8.80	8.78	8.55
Chemicals and Allied Products	19.8	19.8	19.5	521.51	516.52	495.76	43.1	42.9	42.3	12.10	12.04	11.72

Note: See technical notes on final page.

SOUTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

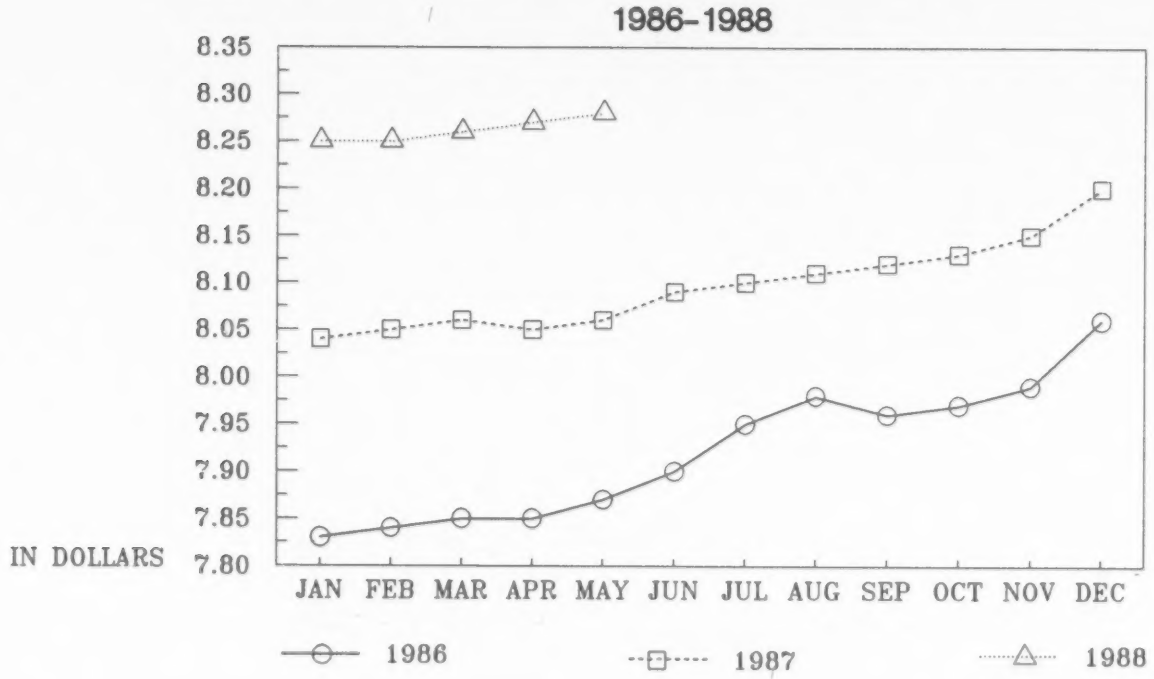

TABLE 12
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
May, 1988

CHARLESTON MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.6	14.2	372.60	370.96	376.55	40.9	40.9	41.7	9.11	9.07	9.03
Durable Goods	9.1	9.0	8.7	369.73	367.16	365.94	42.4	42.3	42.8	8.72	8.68	8.55
Nondurable Goods	5.6	5.6	5.6	377.51	375.96	393.60	38.6	38.6	40.0	9.78	9.74	9.84

COLUMBIA MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
All Manufacturing	21.3	21.3	20.2	342.79	343.62	319.90	41.3	41.4	40.7	8.30	8.30	7.86
Durable Goods	10.2	10.2	9.7	328.34	320.31	296.30	41.3	40.7	40.7	7.95	7.87	7.28
Fabricated Metal Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	327.16	311.54	302.94	39.8	38.7	40.5	8.22	8.05	7.48
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.7	1.7	1.6	339.42	338.12	325.60	40.6	40.3	40.7	8.36	8.39	8.00
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.1	10.5	355.14	364.56	342.69	41.2	42.0	40.7	8.62	8.68	8.42
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	315.12	320.54	301.60	41.3	41.9	41.6	7.63	7.65	7.25
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	2.0	1.8	196.40	194.74	184.50	40.0	39.5	37.5	4.91	4.93	4.92

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

Industry	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands) May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars) May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours) May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars) May 1988	Apr. 1988	May 1987
All Manufacturing	76.2	76.0	75.4	341.55	339.89	330.76	41.4	41.4	41.5	8.25	8.21	7.97
Durable Goods	22.8	22.6	22.2	369.80	371.08	348.53	43.0	43.3	42.4	8.60	8.57	8.22
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.5	8.5	8.5	414.47	418.60	371.07	45.1	45.5	43.4	9.19	9.20	8.55
Nondurable Goods	53.4	53.4	53.2	330.07	326.83	323.05	40.8	40.6	41.1	8.09	8.05	7.86
Textile Mill Products	28.8	28.8	28.3	317.05	318.20	312.91	40.7	40.9	41.5	7.79	7.78	7.54
Weaving Mills, Cotton	8.6	8.6	8.4	313.24	317.20	312.58	39.5	40.0	40.7	7.93	7.93	7.68
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	9.4	9.4	9.2	333.85	339.15	324.52	42.1	42.5	42.2	7.93	7.98	7.69
Knitting Mills	1.7	1.7	1.6	234.23	228.82	250.18	33.8	33.6	36.9	6.93	6.81	6.78
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.1	3.1	3.0	309.33	303.47	304.98	42.2	41.8	42.3	7.33	7.26	7.21
Apparel and Other Textile Products	7.5	7.5	7.8	193.57	186.00	196.22	36.8	35.7	38.4	5.26	5.21	5.11
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	1.4	1.4	1.4	153.34	149.07	153.58	33.7	33.2	35.8	4.55	4.49	4.29
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.3	4.3	4.5	439.63	442.12	423.53	42.6	42.8	42.1	10.32	10.33	10.06

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
MAY, 1988

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987
Abbeville	6,970	6,870	6,520	3,530	3,550	3,460	3,440	3,320	3,060
Aiken	45,800	46,200	45,700	17,200	17,600	17,500	28,600	28,600	28,200
Allendale	3,210	3,160	3,030	1,240	1,220	1,200	1,970	1,940	1,830
Anderson	51,500	51,300	50,400	19,500	19,500	19,300	32,000	31,800	31,100
Bamberg	4,460	4,410	4,150	1,500	1,510	1,420	2,960	2,900	2,730
Barnwell	7,320	7,260	7,140	3,190	3,220	3,180	4,130	4,040	3,960
Beaufort	31,820	31,570	31,380	1,030	1,000	1,020	30,790	30,570	30,360
Berkeley	24,900	24,900	23,700	6,000	6,000	5,700	18,900	18,900	18,000
Calhoun	4,210	4,140	3,930	2,180	2,160	2,270	2,030	1,980	1,660
Charleston	150,500	149,200	147,700	9,500	9,500	9,400	141,000	139,700	138,300
Cherokee	17,980	17,760	17,360	8,560	8,680	8,560	9,420	9,080	8,800
Chester	12,230	12,100	11,600	5,490	5,510	5,580	6,740	6,590	6,020
Chesterfield	14,110	14,050	13,160	7,560	7,650	7,450	6,550	6,400	5,710
Clarendon	7,020	6,950	6,340	1,360	1,420	1,480	5,660	5,530	4,860
Colleton	10,360	10,250	9,320	2,370	2,370	2,230	7,990	7,880	7,090
Darlington	21,450	21,210	19,780	7,180	7,190	7,090	14,270	14,020	12,690
Dillon	9,820	9,610	9,360	3,600	3,550	3,600	6,220	6,060	5,760
Dorchester	18,000	17,800	17,400	4,700	4,700	4,400	13,300	13,100	13,000
Edgefield	4,970	4,890	4,520	1,990	1,970	2,060	2,980	2,920	2,460
Fairfield	6,460	6,480	6,170	2,300	2,280	2,210	4,160	4,200	3,960
Florence	50,500	50,200	49,700	13,000	12,900	13,100	37,500	37,300	36,600
Georgetown	17,070	16,840	15,840	4,600	4,620	4,380	12,470	12,220	11,460
Greenville	181,600	181,200	178,000	51,800	51,600	51,100	129,800	129,600	126,900
Greenwood	29,630	29,500	28,100	11,590	11,750	11,710	18,040	17,750	16,390
Hampton	5,480	5,400	5,010	1,660	1,650	1,640	3,820	3,750	3,370
Horry	59,180	58,120	59,970	5,440	5,510	5,430	53,740	52,610	54,540
Jasper	3,860	3,820	3,500	350	360	240	3,510	3,460	3,260
Kershaw	16,610	16,440	14,950	6,730	6,760	6,390	9,880	9,680	8,560
Lancaster	18,200	17,970	17,560	8,200	8,200	8,220	10,000	9,770	9,340
Laurens	18,390	18,180	17,720	7,730	7,710	7,660	10,660	10,470	10,060
Lee	3,440	3,370	3,150	1,040	1,020	1,030	2,400	2,350	2,120
Lexington	54,100	53,800	52,600	14,500	14,400	14,000	39,600	39,400	38,600
McCormick	2,060	2,020	1,830	790	770	750	1,270	1,250	1,080
Marion	11,810	11,650	11,410	5,250	5,270	5,190	6,560	6,380	6,220
Marlboro	9,420	9,310	8,530	4,450	4,450	4,280	4,970	4,860	4,250
Newberry	12,440	12,280	11,150	5,260	5,310	4,960	7,180	6,970	6,190
Oconee	24,060	23,840	22,460	9,970	10,030	9,740	14,090	13,810	12,720
Orangeburg	30,060	29,650	28,680	9,310	9,270	9,280	20,750	20,380	19,400
Pickens	33,900	33,900	33,500	12,100	12,000	11,800	21,800	21,900	21,700
Richland	181,900	180,400	173,500	15,600	15,500	14,900	166,300	164,900	158,600
Saluda	3,650	3,620	3,250	1,370	1,390	1,330	2,280	2,230	1,920
Spartanburg	100,600	100,200	98,200	37,700	37,500	37,200	62,900	62,700	61,000
Sumter	32,180	32,140	31,180	8,970	8,940	8,780	23,210	23,200	22,400
Union	10,650	10,640	10,510	5,900	5,890	5,730	4,750	4,750	4,780
Williamsburg	10,750	10,780	10,430	4,400	4,400	4,230	6,350	6,380	6,200
York	46,700	46,700	45,900	13,500	13,400	13,000	33,200	33,300	32,900

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
MAY, 1988

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987
ABBEVILLE	10,880	10,690	10,580	690	650	820	6.4	6.1	7.8
AIKEN	60,880	59,960	59,620	4,150	3,740	3,200	6.8	6.2	5.4
ALLENDALE	4,820	4,680	4,920	300	280	550	6.2	6.0	11.1
ANDERSON	67,910	66,660	67,470	3,310	2,840	3,930	4.9	4.3	5.8
BAMBERG	6,680	6,530	6,670	460	440	750	6.9	6.7	11.2
BARNWELL	8,670	8,580	9,170	540	550	1,030	6.2	6.4	11.2
BEAUFORT	34,840	34,450	35,740	990	990	1,270	2.8	2.9	3.6
BERKELEY	53,370	52,430	52,070	2,050	1,930	2,330	3.8	3.7	4.5
CALHOUN	5,440	5,270	5,180	300	290	340	5.6	5.5	6.5
CHARLESTON	140,060	137,650	136,380	5,850	5,580	6,320	4.2	4.1	4.6
CHEROKEE	22,970	22,660	23,040	1,060	1,000	1,250	4.6	4.4	5.4
CHESTER	14,090	13,990	14,050	820	840	1,070	5.8	6.0	7.6
CHESTERFIELD	20,810	20,580	20,220	930	850	1,090	4.5	4.1	5.4
CLARENDON	12,540	12,230	11,940	830	740	1,070	6.6	6.1	8.9
COLLETON	19,460	19,160	18,060	940	900	1,280	4.8	4.7	7.1
DARLINGTON	28,630	28,170	27,700	1,690	1,660	2,160	5.9	5.9	7.8
DILLON	15,230	14,960	15,150	1,020	1,170	1,300	6.7	7.8	8.6
DORCHESTER	35,570	35,010	34,610	1,260	1,250	1,370	3.5	3.6	3.9
EDGEFIELD	7,810	7,570	7,340	370	320	350	4.7	4.2	4.7
FAIRFIELD	8,660	8,690	8,710	580	590	720	6.7	6.7	8.3
FLORENCE	55,740	54,760	55,280	3,050	2,870	3,810	5.5	5.2	6.9
GEORGETOWN	22,140	21,990	21,500	1,440	1,540	1,740	6.5	7.0	8.1
GREENVILLE	169,550	167,110	167,590	5,710	5,440	7,190	3.4	3.3	4.3
GREENWOOD	29,760	29,640	29,160	1,790	1,720	1,870	6.0	5.8	6.4
HAMPTON	7,400	7,250	7,080	430	420	550	5.8	5.7	7.8
HORRY	67,710	66,580	70,830	3,390	3,580	3,940	5.0	5.4	5.6
JASPER	6,830	6,760	6,510	270	270	380	3.9	4.0	5.8
KERSHAW	19,550	19,310	18,540	980	920	1,340	5.0	4.8	7.2
LANCASTER	24,900	24,630	25,240	1,340	1,300	1,890	5.4	5.3	7.5
LAURENS	22,260	22,050	22,500	1,170	1,160	1,640	5.2	5.3	7.3
LEE	8,300	8,010	8,100	380	340	520	4.5	4.3	6.4
LEXINGTON	97,560	96,060	93,070	2,590	2,610	2,840	2.7	2.7	3.1
McCORMICK	2,860	2,800	2,750	240	230	320	8.3	8.3	11.4
MARION	14,850	14,760	14,540	1,720	1,860	1,560	11.6	12.6	10.7
MARLBORO	13,230	13,080	12,110	1,250	1,270	940	9.4	9.7	7.7
NEWBERRY	16,050	15,830	15,050	670	660	960	4.2	4.2	6.3
OCONEE	29,060	28,750	28,370	1,350	1,210	1,820	4.7	4.2	6.4
ORANGEBURG	40,180	39,550	39,780	2,760	2,770	3,200	6.9	7.0	8.1
PICKENS	47,830	47,530	46,930	2,220	2,520	2,280	4.6	5.3	4.8
RICHLAND	141,480	139,170	135,210	5,330	5,200	5,860	3.8	3.7	4.3
SALUDA	8,100	7,970	7,530	320	320	330	3.9	4.1	4.3
SPARTANBURG	110,660	108,920	110,770	3,360	3,050	5,730	3.0	2.8	5.2
SUMTER	36,610	36,060	35,670	2,170	2,070	2,590	5.9	5.7	7.3
UNION	14,270	14,150	14,310	740	730	1,020	5.2	5.1	7.1
WILLIAMSBURG	16,840	16,540	16,270	1,160	1,130	1,170	6.9	6.8	7.2
YORK	70,410	69,440	68,820	3,040	3,070	4,380	4.3	4.4	6.4

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MAY, 1988

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987	MAY 1988	APR. 1988	MAY 1987
ANDERSON	13,090	12,820	13,040	12,260	12,110	12,050	830	710	990	6.3	5.5	7.6
CHARLESTON	37,480	36,840	36,490	35,950	35,380	34,840	1,530	1,460	1,650	4.1	4.0	4.5
COLUMBIA	46,220	45,460	44,220	44,140	43,430	41,940	2,080	2,030	2,290	4.5	4.5	5.2
FLORENCE	15,360	15,090	15,220	14,570	14,350	14,230	790	750	990	5.2	4.9	6.5
GREENVILLE	32,880	32,400	32,570	31,560	31,140	30,890	1,330	1,270	1,670	4.0	3.9	5.1
MYRTLE BEACH	12,280	12,060	12,820	11,850	11,610	12,320	430	450	500	3.5	3.8	3.9
NORTH CHARLESTON	22,380	21,990	21,850	20,960	20,630	20,320	1,420	1,360	1,530	6.3	6.2	7.0
ROCK HILL	22,410	22,110	21,990	21,260	20,950	20,340	1,150	1,160	1,660	5.1	5.2	7.5
SPARTANBURG	22,540	22,180	22,670	21,720	21,430	21,260	830	750	1,410	3.7	3.4	6.2
SUMTER	11,110	10,940	10,820	10,430	10,290	10,020	680	640	810	6.1	5.9	7.5

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1987 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 13) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.

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